

# The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23. 1739.

No. 1169.



HO' there are few general Rules without Exceptions, yet one may venture to lay it down as a Maxim of singular Use, that Men are not so often disappointed in their Designs through any Difficulties attending the Accomplishment of them, as they are by their own wrong Choice of Measures. One cannot pretend to say that even wise Men meet with no Impediments in the Journey of Life, no Crosses, no unlucky Accidents; but one may truly assert, that they meet with fewer than such as give themselves no trouble about the Path in which they are to tread, but run directly across the Country without respect to Hedge, or Stile, Rivers, Bogs, or Mountains. But tho' this is in a Manner self-evident, yet it is almost as apparent that the Majority of Mankind err in this Particular, and think that a furious Obstinacy in the Pursuit of any Object is the most certain Way of obtaining it; whereas in Truth it is the least so.

It would be well if this mistaken Conduct could be no where traced but in mean and trivial Concerns, in such Pursuits as are of little or no Consequence to them engaged in them, and serve only to take up so much of their Time. However, the Case is quite otherwise, and by an unaccountable Fatality Men act with greater Prudence in respect to small Matters, than in respect to great ones. I have known a Man mismanage his Fortune who play'd well at Drafts; and we have had many a Bankrupt who was the best Whisk-player in his Parish; yet certainly our Attention to the *Means*, ought to bear some Proportion to the Importance of the *End* in all our Designs. For as a wise Man does nothing without a View, so from the Moment he forms any View, he ought to consider the best Ways of conducting Things to the End. All Designs have their Importance, and all Designs have their different Degrees of Importance; and according to this Difference in Degree, ought the Care of conducting each Design to be proportioned.

To explain these Degrees, and to pretend to settle the Proportions of Care suitable to each of them, would extend this Paper too far; I will content myself therefore with laying down another general Rule, to which I scarce believe there can be found one Exception. It is this: That in all our Pursuits we should be extremely careful to preserve our *Temper*. When once a Man suffers his Passion to get the better of his Reason he is in a State of Madness, he is from that Moment incapable of judging what is to be done, or what is not to be done; like a drunken Man, he is ready to mistake his Friends for his Enemies, and his Enemies for his Friends; he is in short so far beside himself, that he can be no judge of his own Conduct, or of the Conduct of others towards him. For these Reasons therefore, when a Man has any great Point in View, he ought to be as careful of preserving his *Temper*, as a good Servant is of avoiding drinking when he is sent of an Errand.

But if these Cautions have their Propriety in the Direction of our private Affairs, they are much more necessary in all Things that regard the Publick. When once an Affair comes to have any Relation to the State, it becomes so far sacred with respect to private Men, as to render it Impiety in them to suffer their Passions, or their private Interests, to influence them in any Measures they take about it. This may appear a new and strange Assertion, but whoever considers it steadily, whoever reflects on the small Proportion there is between the Good, or the supposed Good of a few private Persons, and that of Society in general; when a Man, I say, considers these Things, he will see that it is just and reasonable, and therefore how new soever, it is an Opinion which ought not to be rejected. However, if this were a proper Place, I could shew, that even the Objection of Novelty is without Foundation, and that the Rule I have laid down was a Truth anciently and thoroughly understood amongst foreign Nations, and amongst our Ancestors. But to pass that by, and to come Things which more nearly concern us.

There seems to be nothing of which the People of Great Britain are better persuaded, than that the

present is a very critical Juncture, than which I believe there is nothing more true. But sure if it be so we ought to act with the greatest Caution; we ought to preserve our *Temper*, and keep our Thoughts clear; we ought to act like Men in our Senses and awake; we ought, if I may be indulged in the Expression, *To try all Things, and hold fast that which is best*. To do the Reverie of this, to rave and rail, to do all Things in a hurry, and to be ready to cut People's Throats for not being in as great a Hurry as ourselves; and this is to do no Honour to our Cause, and to run the Hazard of doing Mischief to our Country. There is, as I said before, Degrees of Attention to the Means of attaining a Thing proportioned to the Importance of the Thing to be attained; which, in this Case, is the publick Safety, and consequently no Attention can be too great. We ought to preserve Calmness and Temper in all important Pursuits; but this Pursuit is of such Importance, that to give ourselves up to our Passions while we are engaged therein, is not only an inexcusable Folly, but a Crime which borders nearly on Treason against our Country.

The great Point which, as I take it, all true Patriots have in View at this Instant, is to bring Spain to Reason some Way or other, and thereby to procure Satisfaction for what our Trade hath suffered heretofore, and Safety and Security from any such-like Sufferings in Time to come. This, I say, is the Point which our Patriots have in View; and there are but two Ways of obtaining this, viz. *Peace or War*. In the Choice of which, such Men will be guided, not by Passions or private Interest, but by the Reason of Things, and their Regard to the Welfare of the Nation. On the other Hand, there are some who call themselves Patriots, big with Views of quite a different Nature, tho' they pretend to have no other Views than such as I have stated. These are they who have so long hated the Administration, and so often in their Hearts supplanted those who are concerned therein. These are they who, without wishing well either to Trade or to the Nation, recommend either Peace or War just as they conceive either would be for their Turn. In a Word, these are they who are on the best Terms in the World with all the Nation's Enemies, and at open War with its Friends. But surely these are they whose Conduct ought least of all to regulate ours.

One must however own, that these Men have prevailed on many to follow their Method of acting, I hope without espousing their Sentiments; and in return the Faction have very kindly dignify'd these Men with the Appellation of Merchants. But it is easy to perceive, that this is not a Conduct becoming Merchants; it is a Behaviour utterly repugnant to that which they preserve in the Management of their private Concerns; and it would be doing them the highest Injury to believe, that they have a greater Regard for, and shew more Respect to these, than to the Concerns of their Country. As Men of good Sense, they must know that such a Method of Acting is wrong; and as Men vers'd in Trade, they must be at great Pains to get over the contrary Habit of acting right upon such Occasions. The Friends of the Administration, therefore, must be excused if they are a little dissident upon this Occasion, and do not attribute to the West-India Merchants all those warm Words and harsh things which are said to come from them. It is indeed the Interest of the Faction to say they come from them; but as such a Conduct does not seem to coincide with the Interest of the Merchants themselves, it would be an Act of Folly, and even doing the Merchants an Injury, to believe the Calumnies of the Faction.

There is nothing which can be more plain, or of which we may be more certain, than that Discord among ourselves is the most likely Thing in the World to disappoint our Views, whether we pursue them by Peace or by War. If we negotiate with the Spaniards, it is reasonable to believe that they will not be over-fond of yielding even their just Rights to a divided People. On the other Hand, if we make War upon them, how shall we be secure that they will not make an Advantage of our Divisions, and kindle that Flame in our own Bosoms, which we must with great Hazard and Expence light up in a distant Country, without knowing

where or how far it may be spread. At the Opening of former Wars, so far as I remember, Unionism was universally preach'd up and recommended, tho' I will not say it was unanimously embraced; but now we see quite a contrary Conduct pursued, and Men are not ashamed to declare, that they are alike Friends to War at Home and Abroad. How odd, how whimsical, and, which is much worse, how criminal is such a Kind of Proceeding? With what Face can Men call themselves Patriots, and at the same time push their Country upon such Measures as must necessarily make her a less dreadful Foe, or a less eligible Friend.

To this I must take leave to add, that there can be nothing more wild or extravagant than to hear the very same Persons lamenting over the Condition of Great Britain, when they themselves are the Cause of her being in such a Condition. Let them throw aside their Prejudices, and they will perceive that the Honour, Welfare and Trade of the Nation hath been the constant Care of his Majesty, and those intrusted by him with the Administration! Let them return this with a proportionable Degree of Duty and Affection! Let them follow the Example of their Representatives! In a Word, let them be truly Patriots! Let them unite in the real Cause of Trade and of their Country! Let them do this, I say, and we shall have nothing to fear either from Peace or War. The former, in such a Case, must be honourable and advantageous; the latter glorious, and, with the Divine Assistance, successful. But if we go on to propagate Heats, Jealousies and Dissensions amongst ourselves, we must be content to impute whatever befalls us to ourselves. No Administration can save a stubborn People! to do their best for the Service of their King and Country, is all that will be left in their Power.

R. FREEMAN.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

Leghorn, March 16. N. S. On the 12th Instant arrived the Argyle, Ellis, from Messina; and the White Rose, Ledier, from Falmouth: On the 12th, sailed the Concord, Spilman, for Hamburg: On the 13th, the Ann, Morshead; and the Tuscany, Martin, for London.

Genoa, March 19. This Day sailed the Charles, Rogers, for London.

Alicant, March 11. N. S. Arrived since my last, the Elizabeth, Cunningham, from Alfaques; the Expedition, Bellane; and the Sea Nymph, Bracey, from Leghorn; and the Joseph and Jane, Campion, from Maufredonia.

Cadiz, March 10. N. S. On the 2d Instant arrived the Union, Ahier, from New England: On the 3d, the Hope, Macdowal, from Belfast: On the 28th ult. sailed the Palma, Geoghegan, for the Levant: On the 2d Instant, the Sarah, Withall, for the North; and the Lucy, White, for Seville: On the 6th, the Elizabeth, Lee, for the Canaries: On the 7th, the Dorset, Trevel, for Cork: On the 9th, the Swift, Bloom, for Lime Regis; and the Lemon, Lemon, for Genoa.

Lisbon, March 7. N. S. On the ad arrived the Delight, Wadmore, from Portsmouth: On the 3d, the Harriot, Nicholson, from Mazagam; the Good Samaritan, Lovell, from Leghorn; the Three Sisters, Osmond, from Ancona: On the 6th, the Tockley, Robinson; and the Mary Ann, Phelan, from Genoa: On the 2d, sailed the Southampton, Maugier, for Guernsey; the Concord, Dickie, for Dunbar; the Love and Unity, Bonflower, for Hamburg; the Two Brothers, Ray, for Bourdeaux; the James and Christian, Grame, for the Straights; the George and Ann, Rust, for Lynn; the Agreement, Prance, for Biddeford; the Carolina, Wish, for Topsham; the Lisbon, Blackable, for London; and the William and Mary, Deaman, for Portsmouth: On the 3d, the Elizabeth and Dorothy, Taylor, for Seville; the Providence, Mead, for Ireland; the Trimmer, Reddard, for London; the George and Francis, Burrell, for Yarmouth; the Fortune, Haselwood, for Leghorn: On the 6th, the Menabilly, Blake, for London; the Cranbury, Guillaume, for Oporto.

HOME

## HOME PORTS.

Deal, March 21. Wind S. S. W. Put back Yesterday in the Afternoon and remains, the Seashore, Randolph, for Virginia. Remains the Swede's Ship for Orders.

Gravesend, March 21. Passed by the Jemima, Clarabutt, from Calais; the St. Johannes, Angle; the Eels and Margaret, Brown, from Norway.

The following Ships are put into Dover, viz.

The William of Liverpool, Davison, bound from Rotterdam to Belfast, having cut away her Masts on the Coast of Holland.

The Goulding, of and from Gortenburgh for Havre, having lost her Anchors on the Coast of Flanders. And

The Ulron of Rotterdam, Capt. Brown, bound for Bourdeaux, having lost her Bow-sprit and Anchor also on the Coast of Flanders.

Arrived at several Ports.

The Beaufort, Travrier, from Southampton, at Rochelle.

The Princess of Wales, Cornish, from Lynn; the Peacock, Thornton, from Hull; and the Fortune, Spink, from Wareham, all at Nantz.

The Catharine, Boreman, from Wisbeech, at Havre.

The Eden, Cooper, from Newcastle, at Rouen.

## L O N D O N.

The Cooper, Sporne, from Norway for London, run ashore near Harwich; but is got off, and towed in there.

The Hannah, Story, for Carolina, and the Constant Jane, Boyack, for Malaga, are ashore in Herring Bay.

It is written from Ostend of the 28th Inst. N. S. That the two preceding Days they had had violent tempestuous Weather, in which a great many Ships and Vessels were lost near that Place and the adjacent Coasts: Amongst them the Expedition, Pidgeon, from Rotterdam for London; a large Danish Ship, with Timber from Norway; a Brigantine, from Rotterdam for Bristol; and a Scotch Ship with Salmon.

Early Yesterday Morning the Son of Mr. Ernest, a noted Gardiner on the Bank-side, Westminster, was unfortunately killed in Chandos-street, as he was going to Covent-Garden Market. The Case was thus: The young Man lay asleep on the Corps of the Cart, and another Cart jostling against it, flung him off, and the Wheel went over his Head and crushed it to Pieces. The Coroner's Inquest will sit on him this Day.

Yesterday Morning died at his House in Cornhill, Mr. William Wylde, an eminent Exchange Broker of this City.

The same Day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Sheriffs and Common Council, waited on his Majesty with their congratulatory Addresses on the Birth of the new-born Prince, and were most graciously receiv'd. They all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

They afterwards waited on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with their Congratulations on the same Occasion.

To-morrow the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor will hold the 4th and last General Seal after Hillary Term, at Lincoln's-Inn Hall.

The Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor has been pleased to present the Rev. Mr. Burton, M. A. to the Vicarage of Tuelton, in the County and Diocese of York, a Living worth 300l. per Ann.

And also to present the Rev. Mr. Whitworth to the Vicarage of Buckden, in the County of Huntingdon and Diocese of Lincoln.

The Rev. Mr. Burchett, Chaplain to the Hon. House of Commons, is appointed by his Majesty a Prebendary of Westminster.

## Casualties, Christnings, and Burials last Week.

Executed 2. Killed by the Fall of a Chimney, buried at St. Leonard in Shoreditch, 1. Overlaid 3.

♂ Males 145	♂ Males 253
Christned ♂ Females 142	Buried ♂ Females 255
♂ In all, 287	♂ In all 508

Increased in the Burials this Week 2.

Whereof have died,

Under a Years of Age 198	Fifty and Sixty	34
Between 2 and 5 50	Sixty and Seventy	30
Five and Ten 13	Seventy and Eighty	34
Ten and Twenty 11	Eighty and Ninety	14
Twenty and Thirty 33	Ninety and a Hundred	
Thirty and Forty 35	A Hundred	
Forty and Fifty 52		

High Water this Day 3 Morning | Evening  
at London Bridge. 10 01 | 10 36

Bank Stock 143 3-4ths. India 168. South Sea 100. Old Annuity 112 3-4ths, Books shut New ditto 110 1-half. Three per Cent. 104 7-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 92. Royal Assurance 103 3-4ths. London Assurance 13. African 12 1-half. India Bonds 61 9s. to 10s. Premium. South Sea ditto 21 8s. Prem. Bank Circulation 21 7s. 6d. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 Premium. English Copper 3 1. 5s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 99 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 124.

## To be SOLD.

FINE New Gorgona Anchovies, just Imported, in large Barrels, at 12s. per Barrel. To be seen opposite the Custom-House in Thames-street, next Door to the Shovel Ale-House.

Each Barrel contains 24 lb. of Fish.

This Day is Published,  
(Beautifully Printed)

THE Travels and Adventures of EDWARD BROWN, Esq; formerly a Merchant in London. Containing his Observations on France and Italy; his Voyage to the Levant; his Account of the Isle of Malta; his Remarks in his Journies through the Lower and Upper Egypt; together with a brief Description of the Abyssinian Empire.

Interpersed throughout with several curious Historical Passages, relating to our Own, as well as Foreign Nations: As also with Critical Disquisitions as to the present State of the Sciences in Egypt; particularly Phisick and Chemistry.

Printed for A. Bettesworth and C. Hitch, at the Red-Lion in Pater-noster Row; W. Hinchliffe, at Dryden's Head under the Piazza of the Royal Exchange; and S. Austin, at the Angel and Bible in S. Paul's Church-yard.

Newport-Pagnel and Dunstable STAGE-COACHES  
(In One Day, with Three Sets of able Horses)

The Stages begin on Monday the 26th of March, 1739.

SET out from the Saracen's Head in Newport-Pagnel every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 o'Clock in the Morning; stop and take fresh Horses at the Sugar-Loaf at Dunstable; bait and take 5 other fresh Horses at the Flower de Luce in St. Albans, and get to the Three Cups in Aldergate-street in good Time in the Evening.

Set out from the same Inn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 o'Clock in the Morning precisely; bait and take 6 fresh Horses at the Flower de Luce in St. Albans, and other fresh Horses at Dunstable; and returns to Newport in good Time in the Evening.

Passengers (each of which to be allowed 14 lb. and to pay for all above that Weight) taken in at Wooburn and Dunstable.

Perform'd by

John Kitchen.

N. B. At the Flower de Luce aforesaid, such Gentlemen and Ladies as will please to favour me with their Company may depend upon being accommodated in the best and most reasonable Manner.

By their most humble Servant,

John Kitchen.

The TILBURY Alternative WATER, Received and Approved by most of the eminent Physicians,

CURETH the Looseness, the Bloody Flux, the Piles, Bleeding at the Nose, and all other Kinds of Bleedings, and Weakness incident to both Sexes: Also the Scurvy and Cutaneous Eruptions, and Redness and Flushings of the Face. It strengthens the Nerves and Stomach; it prevents Miscarriages, and invigorates the Body: It corrects Acids and Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels, whether from Irregularities or Debility of Constitution; and helps habitual Colicks and Heartburn. It likewise relieves the Rheumatism, the Gravel and Stone; and drink warm with Milk is very beneficial in Consumptive Cases.

The Water bears carrying to the Indies without Alteration, and keeps good a great while;--it is so soft and pleasant to drink, that it seems to the Palate like a Mixture of Milk and Water. It has all the Vertues of the Bristol Water, and excels it in Strength by many Degrees. To avoid Impression, observe, that if you give the Water a short and quick boiling, it turns white like Whey; and upon pouring a small Quantity of White-Wine into it, it becomes clear again; which if sweetened to your Palate, makes as pleasant a Drink as Sack-Whey, and is as beneficial in any Cold or Cough.

Sold at Mrs. Kelaway's, near the Pay-Office, Broad-Street, and at Mr. Day's, Shoemaker, near the Savoy, Strand, and no where else, as 6d. per Quart. Printed Directions are given away with the Water how to use it.

This Day is Published,

The SECOND EDITION, of

Instructions for Clerks and Practisers in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas; Shewing the Nature, Forms and Use of the most usual Writs and Proceedings of those Courts, and the whole Course of Proceedings therein, from the first Commencement of the Action, to the final Judgment and Execution thereupon.

Wherein are also inserted,

Rules for the Delivery of Declarations, the making up of Records, the Forms of Jurata, Postea's, &c. &c. the Manner of entering and docketting Judgments, of removing Causes from inferior Courts, with other Special Matters Composed in Pursuance of the late Act of Parliament; That all Proceedings in Courts of Justice shall be in English. Printed for A. Bettesworth and C. Hitch, in Pater-noster Row; T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon between the Temple Gates in Fleet-street; and J. Stagg, in Westminster-Hall. [Price 3s. 6d.]

This Day is published,

Printed for RICHARD WARE, at the Bible and Sun, Amen-Corner, in Warwick-Lane. [Price One Shilling]

The Twenty-fourth Edition, (To which is now added, an Appendix, containing many additional Lessons in Prose and Verse; first in Words of one Syllable only, and then mix'd with Words of two, three, four, five, six, and seven Syllables.) of

D Y C H E ' S G U I D E to the ENGLISH TONGUE. In Two Parts. The First, proper for Beginners; shewing a natural and easy Method to pronounce and express both common Words and proper Names; in which particular Care is had to shew the Accent for preventing vicious Pronunciation. The Second, for such as are advanced to some Riperness of Judgment; containing Observations on the Sounds of Letters and Diphthongs. Rules for the true Division of Syllables, and the Use of Capitals, Stops, and Marks; with large Tables of Abbreviations and Distinctions of Words, and several Alphabets of Copies for young Writers.

Where may be had the following Books by the same AUTHOR.

2. A Spelling Dictionary: or, A Collection of all the Common Words and Proper Names of Persons and Places, made use of in the English Tongue. Carefully compared with the Original Languages, from whence they are derived, and marked, as they are to be pronounced; whereby Persons of the meanest Capacity may attain to Spell and Write English true and correctly. The 4th Edition, corrected, with large Additions. Price 1s. 6d. or both bound together 2s. 6d.

3. The Fables of Phaedrus (who was made a Denier of Rome by Augustus Caesar) under the following Heads. The Weakest goes to the Wall; Cut the leaf Eve; Be content in your Station; All cover, all lose; Keep not too great Company, &c. Render'd into familiar English. The Second Edition, pr. 1s.

4. The Youth's Guide to the Latin Tongue; or, An Explanation of Propria quae Maribus, Quae Gehus, and Aa in praesenti; wherein the Rules are made plain and easy to the Capacity of young Learners. The Third Edition, pr. 1s.

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Likewise all Sorts of English and Latin School Books by Wholesale and Retale.

Dr. R O B E R T E A T O N ' S BALSAMICK STYPTICK. Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's late Dwelling House, now Mr. DUTTON's in Salisbury Court, Fleet-street.

T H I S Medicine restrains in a most surprizing Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, i. e. it infallibly and quickly stops all dangerous Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, Spitting or vomiting Blood, & also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoids or Menstru. bloody Urine of Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. (if used according to the plain Directions given with it) as will appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians, a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shoar, at Home or Abroad, &c. in all Climates, therefore must be universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letters Patent for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine; but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inspection of the Censors of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptick from a Prescription of Helyctus, and use it in the Room of Dr. EATON's; but whoever tries both, will soon be perswaded that Our's exceeds their's in all Respects, in a most eminent Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Scheme, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Warehouse behind the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Bartholemew Close; Mr. William Evans, Bookseller, in Bristol; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookseller, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookseller, in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. Dicey, Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mercer, at Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Howard, an Apothecary, at Kidderminster; Mrs. Trobridge, a Shop-keeper, in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary, at Brackley; Mrs. Unett, a Bookseller, at Wolverhampton; and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.